labor from Asiatic competition may justify a restrictive policy, it is wiser to make a shorter experiment with a view to retaining only such ieatures as experience may commend. The message was laid on the table.

#### HOW THE VETO WAS RECEIVED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-President Arthur's first veto message reached the Senate early this afternoon. The anticipation of its coming had the effect to keep Senators at their desks, and to fill the galleries with spectators. The reading by the Clerk w s listened to with the closest attention. Upon its conclusion a short but somewhat confusing debate took place in regard to the disposition to be made of the message and the bill.

Mr. Farley, the Democratic Senator from California, was first recognized by the Chair, and made a motion that the message lie upon the table until to-morrow and be printed. The Chair, after hearing the motion, bethought himself that the first thing in order was to put the bill upon its passage ever the veto, and repeated the formula "Shall the bill pass not withstanding the objections of the President of the United States ?" Senator Sherman moved that the message and bill be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Chair expressed the opinion that the proceedings would not be regular if the vote was not first taken, but the point, being debated by several Republicans, was surrendered. The Chair then decided that Mr. Farley's motion to lay upon the table until to-morrow and printed was first in order, the gentleman having first been recognized. Senator Hoar made a point of order that no motion to lay upon the table until to-morrow and be printed could be made, as it involved two distinct propositions. Thereupon the motion was modified to provide that the measure be laid upon the table, the Senator giving notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

More was involved in this little debate than a mere question of the regularity of the proceedings The Republicans, as is well known, are divided in regard to the merits of the bill; and even those who favor it in its present form, or in any modified form, were not prepared to take a position without reflection upon the question of sustaining the veto of the Procident. Upon the other hand, the Democrats, who have no motive in connection with the matter except to win favor for their party with the masses of the Pacific Coast desire to force a vote upon the message, knowing that it cannot be carried over the Presidential veto but that the opposing votes will be nearly, if not quite, all from the Republican side. If, however this subject is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations it is probable that a modified bill fixing the restriction to Chinese immigration for a shorter period than twenty years will be reported and passed by the Senate. The motion to lay upon the table was put and carried by a viva voce vote. The question of reference will recur to-morrow, and it seems probable that it will be carried by a strict party vote.

passage of another Chinese bill, without seeming to be responsible for its failure, they would be glad to do so. Their record is already made in its favor; and now, if it is defeated by the veto of a Republican President, and the question is left open, the anti-Chinese sentiment of the Pacific Coast will be enlisted for the Democracy. But such a scheme would hardly be practicable. They can be forced to a vote without difficulty in the upon a modified Chinese bill, and will be compelled to support it or lose what capital they think they gained by supporting the bill before. The talk of obstruction in the House comes from the original opponents of the bill. Some members who voted for it, and were despondent over the probable political effect of the veto, said that they did not believe any new bill could be passed. The opponents of anti-Chinese legislation had been greatly encouraged by the sentiment developed throughout the country by the demand for a veto, and would resist any bill.

This, however, seemed to be a gloomy view, born of the first disappointment over the veto. It is known that the bill would have commanded a larger vote in the House if it had not been for the twenty-years' limitation. The amendment offered in the House for a ten-years' limitation re-

offered in the House for a ten-years' limitation received 100 votes, 35 of which were afterward cast against the bill. It is known that a number of these would have been given for it if the limitation had been ten years. It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that a ten-years' or tive years' limitation will receive an increased vote. The matter will probably not take shape, however, for some time.

The tone of comment upon the message among Eastern Republican Senators is generally invariable. All are agreed that it states what the President has to say clearly, concisely and forcibly. The New-England Senators, while they are gratified that the measure has been veteed, and that a new one must be made less objectionable than the one against which they struggled in vam, say that the veto message proves that the President is with the Pacific Coast people in principle, and only disagrees with them over the length to which the restriction shall be carried. Their own chief objection to the measure was because of its violation of the principles of universal freedom by which all men have a right to go where they please and seek happiness and profit in their own chosen way. The Pacific Coast people are, of course, disheartened and downcast. They declare that the veto means the loss to the Republican party of California, Oregon and Nevada; and some of them went so far as to say that the Republican party had elected its last Presdent.

## THE MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE: After careful consideration of Senate bill No. 71, entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," I herewith return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

A nation is justified in repudiating its treaty obligations only when they are in conflict with great paramount interests. Even then, all possible reasonable means for modifying or changing those obligations by mutual agreement should be exhausted before resorting to the supreme right of refusal to

before resorting to the supreme right of Terusal County with them.

These rules have governed the United States in their past intercourse with other powers, as one of the family of nations. I am persuaded that if Congress can feel that this act violates the faith of the Nation as pledged to China, it will concur with me in rejecting this particular mode of regulating Chinese immigration, and will endeavor to find another which shall meet the expectations of the people of the United States, without coming in conflict with the rights of China.

the United States, without coming in conflict with the rights of China.

The present treaty relations between that power and the United States sprung from an antagonism which arose between our paramount domestic interests and our previous relations. The treaty commonly known as the Burlingame Treaty, conferred upon Chinese subjects the right of voluntary emigration to the United States for the purposes of curiousty or trade or as permanent residents, and was in all respects reciprocal as to citizens of the United States in China. It gave to the voluntary emigrant coming to the United States the right to travel there or recide there, with all the privileges, immunities or exemptions enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

Under the operation of this treaty it was found that the institutions of the United States and the character of its people and their means of obtaining a livelihood might be seriously affected by the unrestricted introduction of Chinese labor. Congress attempted to alternate this condition by legislation, but the act which it passed proved to be in violation four treaty obligations, and, being returned by the

THE CHINESE BILL VETOED.

REASONS WHY IT IS DISAPPROVED.

A LONG MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ARTHUR—THE
BILL A VIOLATION OF NATIONAL FAITH AND
CONTRARY TO GOOD POLICY.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday a
message stating at length his reasons for disapproving the bill to restrict Chinese immigraproving the bill to restrict Chinese immigraproving the bill to restrict Chinese immigraproving the bill to restrict Chinese immigration. He reviews the negotiations which led to the treaty of 1880, modifying the Burlingame the treaty, and concludes that the provisions of the bill are a breach of National faith. He also thinks the bill contrary to good policy, and suggests that while the protection of American labor from Asiatic competition may justify a labor from Asiatic competition from China to the United States, or their residence therein, because of the United States, or their residence therein, and that the limitation or suspend the coming of Chinese labor from China to the United States, or their residence therein, between the Government of the United States, or their residence therein, and that the limitation or suspenditor or suspenditor or suspenditor or suspenditor from China to the United States, or their residence therein, because of the United States, or their residence therein, and the United St

China may, therefore, fairly have a right to expect that in enforcing them we will take good care not to overstep the grant and take more than has been conceded to us.

It is but a year since this new treaty, under the operation of the Constitution, became part of the supreme law of the land, and the present act is the first attempt to exercise the more enlarged powers which it relinquishes to the United States.

In its first article the United States.

In its first article the United States is empowered to decide whether the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States or their residence therein affects or threatens to affect our interests or to endanger good order, either within the whole country or in any part of it. The act recites that "in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities thereof." But the act itself is much broader than the recital. It acts upon residence as well as immigration, and its provisions are effective throughout the United States. I think it may tairly be accepted as an expression of the opinion of Congress that the coming of such laborers to the United States, or their residence here, affects our interests and endangers good order throughout the country. On this point I should feel it my duty to accept the views of Congress. The first article further confers the power upon this Government to regulate, limit or suspend, out not actually to prohibit the coming of such laborers to or their residence in the United States. The negotiators of the treaty have recorded with unusual fullness their understanding of the sense and meaning with which these words were used.

As to the class of persons to be affected by the treaty, the Americans inserted in their draft a provision that the words "Chinese laborers" signify all immigration other than that for teaching, trade, travel, study and curnosity. The Chinese objected to this that it operated to incide artisans in the class of laborers whose

the treaty.

THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

As to the power of legislating respecting this class of persons, the new treaty provides that we "may not absolutely prohibit" their coming or their residence. The Chinese commissioners gave notice in the outset that they would never agree to a prolabition of voluntary emigration. Notwithstanding this the United States commissioners submitted a draft in which it was provided that the United States might "regulate, haif, suspend or prohibit" it. The Chinese refused to accept this. The Americans replied that they were "willing to consult the wishes of the Chinese Government in preserving the principle of free intercourse between the people of the two countries, as established by existing treaties, provided that the right of the United States Government to use its discretion in guarding against any possible evils of immigration of Chinese laborers is distinctly recognized. Therefore, if such concession removes all difficulty on the part of the Chinese commissioners (but only in that case) the United States commissioners will agree to remove the word prohibit from their article, and to use the words 'regulate, limit or suspend.' The Chinese reply to this can only be inferred from the fact that in the place of an agreement, as proposed by our commissioners, that we might prohibit the coming or residence of Chinese laborers, there was inserted in the treaty an agreement that we might not do it.

The remaining words, "regulate, limit and susoutset that they would never agree to a prohibition

by our commissioners, that we might prohibit the coming or residence of Chinese laborers, there was inserted in the treaty an agreement that we might not do it.

The remaining words, "regulate, limit and susped" first appear in the American draft, When it was submitted to the Chinese they said: "We infer that of the phrases regulate, limit, suspend or prohibit, the first is a general expression referring to the others. We are entirely ready to negotiate with your Excellencies to the end that a limitation either in point of time or numbers may be fixed upon the emigration of Chinese laborers to the United States, "At a subsequent interview, they said that "by limitation in number they meant, for example, that the United States, having, as they supposed, a record of the number of immigrants in each year, as well as the total number of Chinese now here, that no more should be allowed to go in any one year in future than either the greatest number which had gone in any year in the past, or that the total number should be allowed to exceed the number now there. As to limitation of time, they meant, for example, that the Chinese should be allowed to go for two, three or five years." At a subsequent conference the Americans said: "The Chinese commissioners have in their project explicitly recognized the right of the United States to use some discretion, and have in their project explicitly recognized the right of the United States to use some discretion, and have in their project explicitly recognized the right of the United States to use some discretion, and have in their project explicitly recognized the right of the United States to use some discretion, and that this could bardly be done; "that the United States fovernment might never deem it necessary to exercise this power. It would depend upon circumstances. If Chinese immigration concentrated in eites where it threatened public order, or if it confined itself to localities where it was an injury to the interests of the American people, the Government might neve

ment of the United States would undoubtedly take steps to prevent such accumulations of Chinesa. If on the contrary there was no large immigration, or if there were sections of the country where such immigration was clearly beneficial, then the legislation of the United States under this power would be adapted to such circumstances. For example, there might be a demand for Chinese labor in the South and a surplus of such labor in Chinese labor in the South and a surplus of such labor in Chinene, and Congress might legislate in accordance with these facts, in general the legislation would be in view of and depend upon circumstances of the situation at the moment such legislation became necessary. The Chinese commissioners said this explanation was satisfactory; that they hadnot intended to ask for a draft of any special act, but for some general idea how the power would be exercised. What had just been said gave them the explanation which they wanted.

wanted.

With this entire accord as to the meaning of the With this entire accord as to the meaning of the words they were about to employ, and the object of the legislation which might be had in consequence, the parties signed the treaty, in article L of which "the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other cia-ses not being included in the limitations. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce such a character only as is necessary to enforce regulation, limitation or suspension of immi

A BREACH OF NATIONAL FAITH.

The first section of the act provides that from and after the expiration of sixty days next after the passage of this act and until the expiration of twenty years next after the passage of this act the coming of Chinese laborers be and the same is

coming of Chinese laborers be and the same is hereby suspended, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having so come after the expiration of said sixty days, to remain within the United States.

The examination which I have made of the treaty and of the declarations which its negotiators have left on record of the meaning of its language leaves no doubt in my mind that norther contracting party in concluding the treaty of 1880 contemplated the passage of an act prohibiting managration for twenty years, which is nearly a generation, or thought that such a period would be a reasonable suspension or immation, or intended to change the provisions of the Burlingame Treaty to that extent.

I regard this provision of the act as a breach of our national faith, and being unable to bring myself in harmony with the views of Congress on this vital point, the honor of the country constrains me to return the act with this objection to its passage.

Deeply convinced of the necessity of some legislation on this subject, and concurring fully with Congress in many of the objects which are sought to be accomplished, I will avail myself of the opportunity

Continued an Second page.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882.

DISCUSSING IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 4 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone stated that the negotiations with the Government of the United States respecting the suspects of American nationality continued. To the representations made by Great Britain to the United States last June respecting certain Fenian literature no answer has been re-The announcement was received with ironical cheers from the Conservative benches.

Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, replying to Thorold Rogers, member for Southwark, said that he cannot adopt the suggestion to discontinue the practice of steamers calling at Queenstown for the

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Gorst, member for Chatham, stated that the Government was sensible of the gravity of the condition of Ireland, but it must select its own time for proporing any desirable measures. It was a social and not a political revolution that was in progress. The Land League started when the Conservatives were in power, Though agrarian crimes had increased, he believed that the effect of the Land Act is extending. He said the state of Ireland was unprecedented for fifty years. There was a strong presumption that the influence of the Land League was behind the awful erimes committed there. He cited the letter written by Mr. Healy calling the Government a set of

Sir Stafford Northcote said Mr. Gladstone's speech

brigands.

Sir Stafford Northcote said Mr. Gladstone's speech was disappointing, alarming and unsatisfactory, because it showed vacilation.

The Irish members declared that the Government, by crushing the Land Learne, encouraged the riband societies, and this was the cause of the outrages complained of.

Mr. Healy defended his use of the word "brigands" in describing the Government.

The Times, in a leading article on America and the imprisoned suspects, maintains the right of every State to protect itself against the alien or domestic enemies of society. It refers to General Grant's pretensions, which the General asserted to a deputation which called upon him in New-York; and says it is obvious that the Government, which giving no sanction, direct or indirect, to the exaggerations of irresponsible American politicians, can fairly meet the wishes of the Government of the United States without impairing the securities of the protection act. It has no doubt that the United States without impairing the securities of the protection act. It has no doubt that the United States who will undertake, it released, to leave the country.

The Standard says: "A meeting of Liberal members of Parliament, held yesterday at the Reform Club, decided to make strong representations to Mr. Gladstone in regard to the condition of Ireland, several members expressed the opinion that a new Chief Secretary for Ireland was required."

The tone of The Daily News is significant. It says: "It has become plain that Mr. Forster's administration of the protection act is not a sufficient safeguard against crime. The arrest seem rather to have stimulated it. The armed force in Ireland must, if necessary, be still further hereased. In certain districts there is a force continually acting against the law by means which it would be disgraceful in any civilized country to tolerate. The time has come for the Government to strike and strike bard, but it is all the more incumbent on them to take careful aim."

Definity, April 4.—The Gazette contains a p

DUBLIN, April 4 .- The Gazette contains a proclamation offering a reward of £2,000 for information leading to the conviction of the murderers of Arthur Herbert.

SARA BERNHARDT MARRIED. LONDON, April 4 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says: Sara Bernhardt was married this morning at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-st., to M. Damala, a Greek gentleman of position. She will leave here to-night for Barcelona, where she will continue her theatrical career. Miss Bernhardt gave no previous notice of the wedding. At 8 o'clock this morning a gentleman called at the church and said that he desired to make arrangements for a marriage. An official informed him that a license was necessary. The gentleman him that a license was necessary. The genterman left the church to procure a license, having obtained which he returned accompanied by Miss Bernhardt. They were attired in ordinary dress. A French lady and gentleman and the officials of the church were the only witnesses.

M. Damala and wife left London to-night for Spain. Bernhardt will appear at a Madrid theare on Sunday. M. Damala will perform with her in London in May.

DR. LAMSON'S CASE.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question by Sir Kichard Assheton Cross, in the House of Commons, today, said he would present to the House the correspondence concerning Dr. Lamson, excepting Attorney-General Brewster's opinion. See Richard sai he asked the question in order to afford the Government an opportunity to show that there had been no attempt on the part of a foreign power to inter-fere with the administration of justice.

THE HAGGARD DIVORCE SUIT. LONDON, April 4 .- A decree nisi has been granted n the divorce case of Haggard against Haggard and Bolles. The respondent's maiden name was Carroll, and she was married to the plaintiff when he was attached to the British Legation at Wesh ington. She had since obtained a divorce in the United States, on the ground of her husband's desertion, and had married Mr. Bolles, a lieutenant in the American Navy.

## TROOPS SENT TO BARCELONA.

MADKID, April 4 .- Reinforcements of troops have been despatched to Barcelona. The workmen, to the number of 35,000, fill the streets of that city, but since March 31, when the state of siege was proclaimed, there has been no disturbance.

PIEROLA LEAVES PERU.

Washington, April 4 .- Senor Elmore, the Peruylan Minister in Washington, has received to-day a cable message from Lima communicating the hews that ex-Dictator Pierola has finally embarked and left Peru. "The whole of Peru," Senor Elmore says, "is now firmly united (in spite of the persistent efforts of Pierola and the Chillans to destroy constitutional order) in the recognition of the constitutional government of Calderon, represented by Vice-President Montero, who is also recognized by the whole of Peru, and in whose name General Caceres, lately, took the City of Ayacucho, with the last remaint of Pierola's followers. This is the legacy which the lamented General Hurthin has left Peru, as the greatest triumph of his heroic life; and while the Peruyian people exist united, and are in the ciloyment of republican institutions, they will ever remember and venerate the name of Hurlbut, the United States Minister and statesman, to whose memory the national gratitude will soon raise a fitting monument." deron, represented by Vice-President Montero,

HEROIC TREATMENT IN A LEPROSY CASE. VICTORIA, B. C., April 4.-On Saturday morning smoke was observed issuing from beneath the side-walk in front of the City Hall at New-Westminster. On examination the dead body of a Chinaman was discovered hanging in the basement of the Council Chambers with the clothing on fire and the body badly burned. The man, whose name was Ah Coy, had been sick for some four months. The supposition is that his disease was leproxy. It is thought that he was hanged by his countrymen, and his clothing set on fire to prevent contagion, and at the same time to get rid of him.

TORONTO, April 4 .- James Chute, the Norfolk County school teacher who was committed to the Central Prison here for fifteen months for an attempted Central Prison here for littern monital for a saccing-outrage on one of his pupils, to-day received the first installment of forty lashes, also a portion of his sentence. He hore up well after the third or fourth blow. On re-ceiving the second blow he cried out, calling for assist-ance from God. He received twenty lashes and will

A RIVAL TO THE VICTORIA BRIDGE. MONTREAL, April 4.—The Governor-General in council has approved the plans for a new bridge at Lachine, across the St. Lawrence River, for the Atlantic and Northwest Railway. Work will begin at once.

ENFORCING QUARANTINE RULES. HAVANA, April 4.-The American steamer Morgan arrived here yesterday, from New-Orleans, with-out a bill of health, and was ordered to quarantine. The passingers were allowed to land to-day, but the baggage and cargo will have to remain in quarantine seven days.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. of the Treasury, will be confirmed as Secretary of the

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4, 1882. It is announced that the insurrection in Criooscie has

The British House of Commons has adjourned for the Easter holidays. The assassins of General Streinikoff were hanged at Odessa yesterday.

It is expected that the office of Prime Minister will shortly be created in Russia. Lord Randolph Churchill will sail for America for the benefit of his health, on April 26.

The Board of Trade has directed the Channel Tunnel Company not to proceed with further boring. Invitations to the coronation of the Czar at Moscow in August have been issued.

There is a rumor from Paris that Gambetta's friends intend to buy up several Republican papers now hostile The Committee of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies is

in favor of the ratification of the commercial treaty with France. Baron Kurd von Schloezer, late Prussian Minister to he United States, has been appointed Minister to the

The Gladstone Mills, at Ashton-Under-Lyne, containing 100,000 spindles, were burned to-day. The damage reaches £100,000. A writ has been issued for an election in Meath to fill

the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the disqualification of Michael Davitt. The festival of the Sicilian Vespers concluded to-day,

at Palermo, with the unveiling of a monument com-memorating General Garibaldi's siege of Palermo in 1860.

#### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

MR. GOWEN'S PARTING ADVICE. President Franklin B. Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, was among the passengers on the steamship large group of friends up to the moment that the last visitor was warned to leave the vessel-One of the many friends who talked with him said after coming ashers: "O' course, Mr. Gowen's object is business for his company. He expects to place the re-

mainder of his 5 per cent lean." "Is he sanguine of success!" was asked.
"Oh, yes. You know it is headquarters there. The

road has its largest interests in England." Mr. Gowen, before sailing, issued an address to which he reviews the litigation on account of the deferred income bond scheme, gives his views of the injury wrought by the opposition of McCalmont Brothers & Co. to the scheme; notes the fact that the and that the company is free to act, and states that he is to visit Europe to complete the financial negotia-George De B. Kelm will act as president pro tem. of the demonstrating to his own satisfaction that his delayed purchasers of shares who had no opportunity of subscribing last year, to buy deferred of subscribing last year, to buy deferred income bonds to an amount equal to their shareholdings. Shareholders who do not hold deferred income bonds must be content for some years with 6 per cent dividends upon their shares, while those who are holders of the deferred income bonds may confidently expect a much larger return upon their investments. As the issue of the deferred income bonds will necessarily restrict dividends upon share capital to 6 per cent for some time, it is greafly to the interest of the company that the holders of the latter, who control the natuagement of the company, should also be owners of the former, and for this reason, as well as for those above given. I consider it to be my duty to advise all shareholders to hold equal amounts of both shares and deferred income bonds."

CHOOSING ITS DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the Staten Island Railway Company yesterday the following directors were chosen; Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Louis M. Myer, B. Kreischer, Joseph Britton, Charles A. Canavello, James McNamee, Nathaniel Marsh, William King, George P. Ockershausen, J. H. Vanderbilt, Jr., George F. Kreischer, John W. Mersereau and James J. Winant. Mr. Vanderbilt, st., was ciected president of the Board.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN MEXICO, CITY OF MEXICO. April 4 .- The Government has accepted the Mexican Central Railroad from El Paso del Norte south to Chilauahua. The first becomotive for this road reached Celaya, north of this city, yes-terday.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 4 .- The anand meeting of the stockholders of the Denver and Rio Frande Railway was held yesterday. Over \$20,000,000 of stock was represented. The annual report shows that arnings, \$2.624,000; fixed charges, \$1,369,000; amount applicable to dividends, \$1,255,000. Four quarterly lividends were paid amounting to \$914,000. The Board of Directors of the Company was increased to nine mea-bers. The meeting a, thorized a lease of the Denver and

GALVESTON, Tex., April 4.-A dispatch from Palestine says: The eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the International and Great Northern Railway Company was held yesterday, and the following officers were elected: Jay Gould, President; R. S. Hays, first Vice President, and H. M. Hoxic, General Manager.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

HEAVY LOSS AT HOPKINTON, MASS. HOPKINTON, Mass., April 4.-Fire broke out his morning at the Town Hall and destroyed that building occupied by P. W. Smith, clothing; S. C. Wilbur & Co., groceries, and the telephone office. It also destroyed the boot factory of Bridges & Co. adjacent; the blocks occupied by the post office and by A. A. Sweet, dry goods the hotel and its barn; the Chapel building, occupied by Miss Leonard, millinery; the office of Dr. O. C. White, dentist; J. Shankie & Co., dry goods; B. E. Dewey, drugs; the Congregational Church; L. H. Wakefield's bruse and barn: Mahon's building, occupied by Mahon Bros., dry goods and groceries: T. Toher, billiard ball; N. L. Parker, barber, and the houses of Patrick McGowen

and Timothy Curran.

The loss will aggregate \$350,000. Bridges & Co's factory, owned by Claffin, Cobura & Co., of Boston, was the mainstay of the town, employing about 450 hands in the shop and giving employment to many outside, about 600 in all. From 5,000 to 6,000 cases of finished goods were stored in their building. Their loss will be some-thing like \$200,000 on stock and finished work, while the building and machinery cost about \$60,000. It is understood that their insurance amounts to \$150,000. Some of the losses and insurance on other property, as given by the losers, are as follows: Town Hall, loss \$15,000; insured for \$10,000 in the Æina, Home, Hanover and Phenix companies equally. P. W. Smith, \$5,000; insured for \$2,500 in the Liverpool and London and Giobe, \$1,000 in the Home and \$1,500 in the Fire and Marine. S. C. Wilbur & Co., \$5,000; insured for \$5,000, and accounts in an old safe, which was probably lost, \$3,000. A. A. Sweet & Co. saved most of their stock, losing about \$2,500; insured for \$7,500. The building occupied by Sweet & Co. was owned by Bridges & Co.; loss \$10,000. Hotel owned by Currier Bros., of Norwich, Conn., loss \$6,000; insured for \$4,200 in the Æina and the Hanover, Congregational Church, loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$13,000. About \$300,000 of the insurance on the property destroyed was placed by Boston agents at offices in Roston, Hartford and New York, in amounts ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,000, and it is believed that there is about \$100,000 niditional on the buildings and stocks burned. Some of the losses and insurance on other property, as

## AT PITTSBURG, PENN.

Pittsbung, Penn., April 4.-This morning fire in the Standard Oil Refinery No. 1, in Butier-st., de stroyed the warehouse, settling-house and tanks containing distillate, involving a loss to the Standard Com-

## VARIOUS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, April 4.-The vote polled at esterday's election was about 36,000, which is about 14,000 below a full vote. The Democratic majority is 8,500 on member of the Board of Public Works.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.-Pull returns of yesterday's elections show that the Democrats elect a Police Com-missioner, Fire Commissioner, Water Works Trustee, Infirmary Director and nine constables on the city ticket, by majorities ranging from 700 to 2,200. The Republicans elect a Police Clerk by 500, Justice of the Peace by 400, and one Constable. The Republicans elect nine Conneilmen; Democrats eight, and the Work-ingmen one. The Republicans elect five members of the Board of Education; Democrats three; Workingmen one. The Republican majority for Mayor inst spring was 3,000. The Pond Law was made an issue at the polls.

Tolebo, Ohio, April 4.-Full returns show that in the municipal election here yesterday the Democrats carried CITY OF MEXICO, April 4.—Montez, Secretary of Justice, has resigned on account of the opposition to his public school measures. The name of his successor has not been announced. Pueates, Assistant Secretary publican gains of 52. The probability is that the city is

carried by the Democrats with a majority of about 400 JUDGE FOLGER'S CANDIDACY

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.-A large number of municipal elections took place in Michigan yesterday. Lansing went Democratic on the temperance issue; Flint, Republican; Owasso, Democratic; Hillsdale, Republican; Marshall, Democratic (on the temperance issue), the successful candidate being opposed by the honor-sellers. Lapeer went Republican; Eaton Rapids, Temperance; Ann Arbor, Democratic on mayor, the rest of the ticket being mainly Republican; Ypsilanti and Niles went Democratic; Port Huron astonished everybody by going Republican; Jackson also went Republican; Grand Raplas went heavily for the combination ticket of Green-backers and Democrats. Local issues everywhere largely predominated. At East Saginaw the Democrats elected the mayor, treasurer and Justice of the Peace, and the Republicans the recorder and a majority of the council-men. At Saginaw City the Democrats elected their en-tire city ticket and five out of six aldermen.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the success of the Democratic-Conservative ticket by a larger majority than ever be fore. M. A. Działynski, the reelected mayor, is strongly in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4 .- In the municipal election elected by a majority of 584 in a total vote of 1,066.
Much interest has been felt all over the State in the re-sult of this election. A salute was fired by a battery of artillery when the result of the election was announced.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 4.—The election here to-day redates by majorities ranging from 300 to 1,000. The negro candidate for Register was beaten by over 500. The Third Term question defeated Mr. Pinor, the Democratic candidate for Mayor. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4.—The city elections were

hotly contested to-day. There were three candidates for Mayor-Dr. Ames, Democrat: C. M. Loring, Republican, and W. W. Satterlee, Prohibition. Dr. Ames is prob-

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—The entire Republican munici pal ticket headed by ex-Governor Ludington for Mayor s defeated with the exception of the city treasurer. The result is due to a fusion of the Traders Assembly Workingmen and the Democrats throughout the State. In the interior cities there was little interest in the local tickets. The Democrats generally made gains.

#### THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION TO-DAY.

State officers, members of both houses of the Rhode Island to-day. The electors will vote at the same time upon an amendment to the State Constitution which gives the Legislature power to call a Constitutional Convention. When the amendment was passed
there were only two dissenting votes, one in
each house. The new Legislature will elect
a successor to United States Senator Henry
B. Anthony, whose term will expire next March. In the
last Legislature the Republicau amjority was 21 in the
Senate and 56 in the House. The present State officers
were renominated by the Republicaus, with the exception of Attorney-General Sayles, who declined to be a
candidate as he was about to leave the State on account
of his health. The State tickets are given below:

Republican. Democratic

\*Renominated. (Supported by Prohibitionists for several rears. (Democratic candidate in 1880 and 1881. ||Demo-ratic candidate in 1881. In recent years the vote of Rhode Island has been as

\*Including 285 Green, and 253 Pro. votes. † 236 Green., 20 Pro. 4 American and 1 scattering. † Ind. Rep. votes for Littlened. | Liep, and Pro. † Ind. Rep. plurality. \*\* Includ-ing 318 Green votes.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN ARRANSAS,
HELENA, Ark., April 4.—E. Brooks &
brother, dealers in dry goods, made an assignment toay. There liabilities are \$7,000 and assets \$0,000.

SMALLPOX IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Seven new cases of smallpox were reported to-day. Since November 6, 1,540 cases have been reported in this city.

boom was broken at Minneapolis and four or the millions of feet of lumber floated past St. Paul. As the surplus is 100,000,000 this loss will not affect the market.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The applications for membership of the new Stock Exchange now number 1,500 and include some members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Stock Exc. inge.

LOST MONEY RECOVERED IN PART.

DETROIT, April 4.—On November 16 an express package containing \$8,000 was lost at Grayling Station. A few days ago A. D. Price, a radiway laborer, bought a house and also expended money in such a manner as to atomse suspicion. Detectives found in his house nearly \$6,000. Price confessed to having found the package.

house nearly \$6,000. Price confessed to having found the package.

TO RESIST THE POND LAW.

CLEYELAND, April 4.—A mass meeting of brewers and wholesale liquor dealers was held here today. About 450 representatives of the liquor interest were present. The opinion was held that the Supreme Court would declare the Pond law anconstitutional, and about \$6,000 was raised to fight it. It was agreed that some members should resist the collection of the rax and bring the matter to a test.

Lyncheld By An Indiana Mob.

Indianapolis, April 4.—Last night a mob broke into the jail at Kokomo, where Long or Jamison, charged with assaulting a little girl, was conduct, took the prisoner to the Main Street bridge and hanged him. The Rev. Mr. McClure was present and offered a prayer. Long confessed to robbery, but denied the assault. He asked the mob to "hang me decent."

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A GEORGIA JUDGESHIP.
ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—The Atlanta Bar to-day determined tourge the name of H. R. McCay for the judgeship of the proposed new northern district of Georgia.
METROPOLITAN POLICE FOR BOSTON.
BOSTON, April 4.—A bill will shortly be reported to the Legislature providing that the entire administration of police in Foston shall be vested in a Board of Metropolitan Police.

FALL RIVER MASS., April 4.—The Sagamore Mill id not start up this morning, as the strike of the spinners at of the supply of yarn for the weavers. The Spinners' nion unanimously voted to support the strikers.

ent of the supply of yarn for the weavers. The Spinaers Union unanimously vote to support the strikers.

EXTRADITION OF A FORGER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Among the passengers on the sceamship hord Gough, which salled for Liverpool today, was Joseph Brampion, the Great Grinsley forger, who was in charge of a delective.

LICENSES REFUSED AT BORDENTOWN.

BOIDENTOWN, N. J., April 4.—The City Council last night refused to give a Heense to any of the hotels or inpurs shops. The licenses run out to-morrow and after that no liquor is expected to be sold.

REVENUE OFFICERS ACQUITTED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—In the United States Court to-day the trial of Huga P. Kane and others, to remoderers, for the murier of Amos Ladd, a monoshinar, was concluded by a verific of a guittal.

LOSSES ADJUSTED BY HEAVY PAYMENTS.

BOSTON, April 4.—The underwriters holding risks on pioperty destroyed by the great fire in Haverhill bave adjusted their loss as by paring very nearly \$2,000,000. The salvage amounted to less than 5 per cent.

insted their locks by paying very again \$2,000,000. The calvage amounted to less than 5 per cent.

FATAL MILLSTONE EXPLOSION.

CHATTANOOGA, Full., April 4.—On Saturday a mill-stone in Vance's Mill, at Vance's Station, Ala, burst, instantly killing James House, a prominent citizen. The miller and two other persons were seried by wounded. BATH, Me., APHI LAUNCHED.

BATH, Me., APHI 4.—The ship Richard P. Buck was launched here today by William Eogers. She is of 1.567 tons burden and is owned by Richard P. Buck, of New-York, the builder, and Captain Jesse L. Carver, who commands her.

mands her.

A SCHOONER DRIFTS ASHORE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 4.—The schooner Laura
T. Chester, Captain Kent, of anoden, Me., with cement, from
Rendout, N. Y. 10 Newburyport, drifted ashore on Hicka's
lock about midnight, sustaining severe damages. The vessel
has since bliged.

has since bigod.

DISMISSAL OF ERIE EMPLOYES.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 4.—The E-ie Railway
Company has discharged fifty-nine laborers on the Belaware
livision; seventy-five mechanics at the Susguedama shops;
orty-five mechanics at the Port Jervis shops, and about fifty
nechanics at Jersey City.

mechanics at Jersey City.

THE JENNIE CRAMER MURDER CASE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—Walter Malley, fames Malley, i., and Blauche Douglass were taken before the Superior Court this afternoon, and all pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering Jennie Cramer hast August. The trial will not take place immediately.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, April 4.—The Public Health Committee of the Legislature will report against changing the computancy vaccination laws; also a bill providing that a lemitate opening an office in this State in the future must have a diploma from a Massachusetts medical college.

MALLPOX IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SOUTH BETHIEHEM, Penn, April 4.—Two deaths from smallpox and four new cases were reported here to day. Seven houses were to day recased from quarantine, but there are yet 139 cases in the borough. Two cases were also reported in Bethlehem proper, making eleven cases there in ten quarantined families.

quarantined families.

A CONFESSION OF MURDER.

TRENTON, N., J., April 4.—At the inquest to-day van, who is under arrest on anaptelon, acknowledged that he had choiced Murphy to death in a fight, but claimed that he did it in self disease. The jury rendered a verdet that both was guilty of murder.

TO RUSTING.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HOW IT IS LOOKED UPON AT WASHINGTON, THE SECRETARY BELIEVED TO BE IN THE HANDA OF HIS FRIENDS-NOT A COMPROMISE CANDL DATE FOR THE NEW-YORK GOVERNORSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April, 4.-Secretary Folger was at his desk this morning after an absence of nearly week. He was asked by a TRIBUNE correspondent regarding the reports connecting his name with the Republican nomination for Governor of New-York.

"I don't know anything about them," he said pleasantly, "any more than you do. I have not stimulated them nor assented to them. I only know what I have seen in the newspapers." He added that was all he cared to say on the matter.

This brief statement seems to confirm the general belief among Republicans of all shades of opinion that the Secretary would accept a nomination. Il silence gives consent, Judge Folger must be regarded henceforth as "in the hands of his friends." One Stalwart Congressman who favors the nomina tion says he believed Secretary Folger would like to be Governor of New-York with a view to the pos sibility of being the Republican candidate for Presi dent in 1884. The Republican who should carry New-York this fall would necessarily be regarded as possibly a good man to carry it in 1884. Beyond this point the: seems to be little agreement among the New-York Congressmen. The Stalwarts are pleased with the idea, think Judge Folger would make a strong candidate both before the Convention and before the people, and are, above all, earnest in the idea that he would unite the party. They argue that something must be done to reconcile the factions in New-York, and that Judge Folger-having been on the bench for twelve years-has beer

removed from the contests within the party.

The Garfield Republicans with whom THE TRIB UNE correspondent talked were not of the opinion that Judge Folger would "unite the party." They suggested that a Stalwart candidate for Governor, coming before the Convention as the candidate of the Administration to defeat-presumably with the aid of Federal patronage-the renomination of a popular Governor, who is obnoxious to the President, can hardly be regarded as a candidate to "unite the party." Several of them expressed the conviction that Judge Folger could not be nominated, and if nominated could not be elected, because of the influences that would be believed to be behind him. They argue that the President is known to be personally unfriendly to Gov. ernor Cornell, and to have been so for years. If the Secretary of the Treasury becomes a candidate for the nomination for Governor, it will be believed to be with the knowledge and approval of the President, and he wil be regarded as the Administration candidate; and the masses of the party in New-York will resent this outside interference with their right to choose their own candidate for Governor, They will be further opposed to Judge Folger if they believe that one object of his transfer from the Treasury Department is to make room there for Roscoe Conkling or "some other Stalwart just like him," as a New-York Congressman said to-day. It has been often stated in THE TRIBUNE dispatches that many persons who have no prejudices in Mr. Conkling's favor do not believe that he would take a Cabinet position, because it would not be congenial to him; but it is a fact that there are

others who do so believe. Considerations like the foregoing are urged to show that Judge Folger could not be considered as a compromise candidate, but rather the reverse. He is not proposed as a candidate upon whom all can unite, after an earnest contest between the friends of several candidates. There is practically only one candidate in the field, now that the Republican voters of the XVIIIth Senatorial District have forcibly withdrawn Mr. Starin, and that candidate is Governor Cornell. If Judge Folger is a candidate, he is a candidate against Governor Cornell, and does not represent a compromise of any sort. He is brought forward, not in the thick of the fight, but five months before the Convention meets. He is not brought forward by his home friends and ad. mirers, but by the politicians from New-York who make periodical visits to the White House. Furthermore, some of the Cong say it is not correct to claim that Judge Folger has been withdrawn from politics during the Folger has been withdrawn from polities during the past twelve years. They say that, while he never offended against the propriety of his judicial office, he did keep up an active interest in politics while he was on the bench, and frequently participated in the consultations of the Stalwarts, and that this fact was well known in Albany. They insist that whatever Judge Folger's personal feelings toward Mr. Conkling may be, he must be regarded as fully identified with the Arthur-Conkling wing of the party.

party.
Talk of this kind comes with great positiveness Talk of this kind comes with great positiveness promptominent representatives of that wing of the party which controlled the last State Convention. It is an interesting fact that some of the Stalwart Congressmen who favor Secretary Folger's nomination say at the same time that they do not know that any candidate can be chosen who would be stronger before the people than Governor Cornell.

## THE SOUTHWESTERN FLOODS.

THE SITUATION IMPROVED SOMEWHAT. NEW-ORLEANS, April 4 .- A dispatch from Bayon Sara, dated yesterday, says: "The water at Churchville began failing hast night at midnight. At Simaport, eight miles from Old River, the water has fallen five teches, and is falling three inches a day. The steamer Minnie, from Enterprise, seventy-five miles up Bayon Deglaize, reports a fall of eighteen inches, and

the water rapidly diminishing."

A dispatch from Helens, Ark., dated yesterday, says: "The river is about stationary. The overflow is going down slowly. From the Mississippi side of the river comes the intelligence that the suffering still continues. Reports from the Upper St. Francis, L'Anguille, White and Arkansas Rivers, indicate the waters are rapidly receding. The distribution of supplies by the sub-comfrom the National bounty. The first train over the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad passed through to-day. The Arkansas Midland Railroad, from Helena to Clarendon, a distance of fifty miles, has been repaired, and trains are running over the whole route.

A correspondent writing from the Tensas River section, under date of April 1, says: "The condition of

section, under date of April 1, says: "The condition of affairs is improving. Most of the stock has been removed and the people are generally well supplied with provisions. The water has failen. The feeling is growing better every hour."

A dispatce from Morgan City says: "The situation at this point has become critical. The water still continues to rise rapidly, having gained the and a lief inches during the past twenty four hours. The gauge now stands twenty-four and a half inches above that of 1874. Reports from the Bourf River are to the effect that the water has reached the eves of many dwellings and that some of them have floated from their foundations. The subsistence stores purchased and delivered on the part of the Government amount in the aggregate to 1,016,000 rations placed at the disposal of the State Commissioners for distribution among the sufferers by the overflow in Louisians."

New-Inesta, La., April 4.-In the last twenty-four hours the river here has risen only six inches, show ing a gradual decline in the daily rise, which is expected to cease altogether by the end of the week. All the agar plantations of importance below here as well as those in the vicinity, with one exception, are covered with water.

# A VIRGINIA PILOT CARRIED OFF.

NORFOLK, Va., April 4 .- Anxiety is felt here for the safety of James E. Minson, a pilot, who left here on March 22, with the British bark Osmond O'Brien, Captain Scott, for Liverpool, to take the bark to the Capes of Virginia. When nearing the Virginia pilot-boat off the Capes, the bark heisted a jack as a signal for the pilot to be taken off. The boat was acordingly put in the way of the bark and a small boat lowered, but the bark kept on her way. She was pur-sured for about ten miles, when she lowered the dag and crowded on sail, still having Minson on board. It is believed that he did not go of his own volution. The matter will be brought to the attention of the British Consul here.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4 .- Caleb L. Packard. Democrat, was to-night elected Chief of Police. He had once before filled the position.